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nor felling timber should commence as soon as usual this season, for in the one case the late and soft shoot will be liable to decay, when checked in the progress of ripening, and in the other, the juices not being completely fixed, will cause the timber to decay much more quickly, and sooner exhibit the depredations of the worm.

September 21, Common Swallows (Hirundo Rustica) yet plenty.
25, Red Chelene (Chelene Obliqua) flowering.
October 3, Swallows gone. Never, until this season, did I observe the Swallows disappear so totally in a few days; some few are almost always seen until the middle, and one or two may often be seen near the end of October; but this season not one was observed, after this date, notwithstanding the summer-like weather which prevailed; this appears, therefore a very conclusive argument in favour of their emigration, for if they did hide in this country, the temperature would certainly influence their disappearance.
16, Red Wing (Turdus Iliacus) come.
17, Larks singing (Alauda Arvensis) the Wood-lark, Wren and Red-breast have never neglected to sing every day since the beginning of this period.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From September 20, till October 20.

It has often been remarked that the seed-time and harvest had a great similarity of weather, this season, however the similitude has been more apparent than usual and nearly the same time of dry weather has lately prevailed which did in the spring, with this difference, that it was considerably warmer, and few seasons have presented a month of October without frosty nights. Some people are beginning to prognosticate a cold winter from the wetness of the summer lowering the temperature of the earth, but although during the summer a great quantity of rain fell, it fell during a high temperature, being usually accompanied with thunder, and may not the warmth and drought of the two last months help to counteract this cooling process, and give us reason to hope for a comfortable winter.

September	20, 28, ...	Dry fine days.
	29, ...	Light rain and cloudy,
October	1, 2, ...	Dry and cloudy.
	3, 6, ...	Fine days.
	7, ...	Some light rain.
	8, 14, ...	Fine days.
	15, ...	Rain in the morning.
	16, ...	Fine.
	17, 18, ...	Rain in the morning, fine days.
	19, ...	Cold showers.

The range of the Barometer has been as high as 30, 3 on the fourth of October, and as low as 29, 3, on the 18. The Thermometer has been unusually high for the season, the lowest state was 43 on the morning of the 13th of October; on the 30th of September it was as high as 60°, and on the 1st of October it even stood as high as 64°. The mid day heat was mostly high, on the 29th of September it was 65, October 1, 68, and 2d and 8th 65.

The wind during this period has been observed S.W. 7. N.E. 12, S. E. 9, E. 8, therefore the cold East of the spring seems to bring us dry warm weather during the Summer and Autumn.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1810.

On the 1st, The Moon is seen at a considerable distance from Venus, and to the West of the small stars in the head of the Archer.

5th, She is on our Meridian at 31 min. past 7 afternoon, being directly under the four small stars in triangle of the water-pot, Fomalhaut being below her to the East of the Meridian and near the Horizon.

10th, She passes our Meridian at 52 min. past 11, Menkar being directly below her the three first stars of the Ram above her, to the West of the Meridian, and Jupiter and Aldebaran, at some distance to the East of the Meridian; from this latter star, at nine o'clock she is distant 24. 9.

15th, She rises after the third of the Twins, and as she ascends in the heavens, we perceive that she is in the triangle, the angles of which are, the third star of the Twins, the first and second of this constellation, and the two first stars of the little Dog.

20th, She may be seen this morning, as she mounts the heavens, under the body of the Lion, the planet Mars being considerably to the east of her.

26th, We have new Moon in the afternoon, but without producing an eclipse, as she is then much too far north of the ecliptic to produce one.

30th, At her first appearance she is under the two first stars of the Goat, the second of which she passes at 28 minutes past 6. Venus is now at a considerable distance to the West of her.

Mercury is a morning star, and at his greatest elongation on the 1st; of course the opportunities of seeing him will decrease every day, he will be seen, however, during the greater part of the month, the bright harbinger of day, and his passage by the first of the Virgin will amuse the early riser for several mornings. The Moon passes him on the 26th.

Venus is an evening star, and is first seen in the barren region to the East of the eighth of the Serpent-bearer, between the divisions of the Milky-way; she is directing her course to the small stars in the head of the Archer, and in the course of the month passes over about twenty degrees On the 21st we find her near the 18th star of the Archer, the star being then only nine minutes to the North of her; above her, therefore, are the small stars in the head, under which she continues her course. The Moon passes her on the 20th.

Mars is a morning star, and his motion is direct through about 18 degs. The Moon passes him on the 22d.

Jupiter is on the meridian on the 1st, at 26 min. past one in the morning, and on the 11th at 59 min. past 11. This month is very favourable for making our observations on this beautiful planet. On the 1st, he rises soon after sun-set, under the Pleiades, and is followed by Aldebaran; but he is much nearer the former stars, and is constantly receding from them. The Moon passes him on the 12th.

Saturn is an evening star, but his duration above the horizon after sun-set is short—his course is direct through nearly 3½ degs. beginning at a point in the Milky way under the right leg of the Serpent-bearer, and ending to the West of the seventeenth of this constellation. The Moon passes him on the 27th.

Herschell is in conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, and of course, will be morning star after that time to the end of the Month, but so very near the Sun that few will see him.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.								
Immersions				*Immersions*									*Immersions.*			
DAYS	H	M	S	DAYS	H	M	S	DAYS	H.	M	S.		DAYS.	H.	M.	S
1	6	20	13	3	5	20	15	5	9	22	59	Im.				
3	0	48	47	6	18	39	28	5	11	29	24	E.				
4	19	17	17	10	7	58	38	12	13	23	51	Im.				
6	13	45	52	13	21	16	52	12	15	30	53	E.				
8	8	14	25	17	10	35	59	19	17	24	19	Im.				
10	2	43	1		*Emersion.*			19	19	32	1	E.				
11	21	11	34	21	2	15	16	26	21	25	22	Im				
13	15	40	11	24	15	34	30	26	23	33	47	E.				
15	10	8	45	28	4	52	56									
17	4	37	23													

Look to the right hand *

** First Satellite Continued.*

19	1	13	17
20	19	41	58
22	14	10	35
24	8	39	17
26	3	7	11
27	21	36	39
29	16	5	18

ERRATA .No 26, p 174 col 1, line 54, for country read county...p. 175, col. 2, line 30, for law read low ..p 176, col 2, line 27, for as read are.. p. 177, line 32, for blood, read brood...No. 27, p. 242, line 41, for partrige, read partridge p 226, 2 col last line, for Hopsburgh, read Hapsburgh...p. 228, col. 2, line 4 from the bottom, insert is between girls and even.